

4. *Cryptantha flaccida* (Dougl.) Greene (no. 45 of list in Torrey 18: 225. 1918) reported from Salem, has also been found in gravel along the railroad-track at Tonquin, Washington Co., appearing as if introduced at both stations.

5. *Cynoglossum officinale* L., reported from Mill City (no. 103 of list in Torrey 18: 29. 1918) is now abundant in low woods and pastures along the Santiam for a distance of 20 miles below Mill City, and threatens to become as troublesome a pest as it is in the Eastern States.

6. *Nicotiana attenuata* Torr., previously reported in these lists only from the shores of the Columbia, was found in gravel in the State Fair Ground at Salem.

7. *Mimulus pilosus* (Benth.) Wats., a species of the interior, reported from west of the Cascades only from Vancouver Island (Fl. N. W. Coast 324) was collected on the sandy shore of the Columbia at Columbia Beach, Multnomah Co.

8. *Bidens frondosa* L. (no. 137 of the list in Torrey 18: 31. 1918) seems to be *B. vulgata* Greene as far as the plant so common along the Willamette at Salem is concerned; but true *B. frondosa* occurs on the shore of the Columbia on Hayden Island, according to the determination by Dr. E. E. Sherff.

9. *Artemisia ludoviciana* Nutt. (no. 85 of the list in Torrey 20: 44. 1920) seems as far as the North Santiam plant is concerned to be *A. Tilesii* Ledeb.; but the Portland plant is true *ludoviciana*.

My sincere thanks are again due to all the botanists named above who have so kindly assisted me in the determination of difficult and unfamiliar specimens. Specimens of most of the above have been deposited either in the Gray Herbarium or that of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

SALEM, OREGON.

## SHORTER NOTES

### AN UNRECORDED WEED IN BERMUDA

While Professor H. H. Whetzel was studying the plants of Bermuda with especial reference to fungi in 1922, he collected some flowering plants and handed the specimens to Professor L. H. Bailey, who gave me some of them. Among these was a crucifer collected in an onion field in Paget, March 6, 1922, (No.

1334), which was unknown to me, although I had a specimen of the same species collected by Miss M. Stevens, also in Paget, in the spring of 1913 (No. 69), not taken up, however, in my "Flora of Bermuda" published in 1918.

Professor Whetzel's specimen renewed my interest in the plant and I called on Mr. N. E. Brown of Kew for aid in its identification; he tells me it is *Sisymbrium erysimoides* Desf., a species of southern Europe. Holding, as I do, that *Sisymbrium Nasturtium-aquaticum* L., Water Cress, is the type of the genus *Sisymbrium*, I transfer the species under consideration to the genus *Norta* as ***Norta erysimoides*** (Desf.) Britton.

The plant is annual, glabrous, erect, little-branched, 3-5 dm. high. The leaves are thin, glabrous, lyrate-pinnatifid, slender-petioled, 3-10 cm. long, the teeth and lobes acute; the small white flowers are in long slender racemes, the short pedicels pubescent on the upper side; the siliques are very slender, spreading, glabrous, 3-3.5 cm. long, the seeds oblong.

N. L. BRITTON.

WHITE-FLOWERED PRIMULA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—About 20 years ago a white-flowered variety (var. of form *Helena* Pollard and Cockerell) of *Primula angustifolia* was described from New Mexico. Last year this form was rediscovered by Mr. D. M. Andrews on Arapahoe Peak, Boulder County, Colorado. Thanks to Mr. Andrews, we now have it growing in the garden at Boulder, where it flowers at the beginning of May. Even at an altitude of about 5,500 ft., the flowers of timber-line can be grown successfully on the north side of the house, where they are shaded from the direct rays of the sun. If this were better known, many people might have "timber-line gardens," with the small brilliantly flowered plants of high altitudes, more attractive because blossoming early in the season.—T. D. A. COCKERELL.